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The French National Peace Council (*Délégation permanente des Sociétés, etc.*) has asked that the committee which is organizing the Geneva International Peace Congress make arrangements for a memorial meeting in honor of the late Frederic Passy some time during the week. The suggestion ought to be, and doubtless will be, carried out.

### Brief Peace Notes.

... It is reported from Budapest that Austria-Hungary is desirous of seeing the insane growth of armaments restricted, and has informed Great Britain that if the latter will promise never to attack an Austrian fleet on the shores of Austria, the Austro-Hungarian government will abandon its new increased naval program. What curious *ifs* the governments always tag on to their proposals for restriction of armaments!

... It is announced that as one of the features of the commemoration of the centennial of peace among English-speaking peoples a plan has been made for the foundation of a group of institutions in New York city to be known as the Museums of Peaceful Arts. The site suggested for the museums is the Hudson River front between 96th and 103d streets. The proposal has received wide approval. Among the incorporators of the undertaking will be George M. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co.; Judge E. H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab, James Speyer, Jacob Schiff, S. S. McClure, Frank Munsey, James A. Stewart, Calvin Rice, Robert Underwood Johnson, Henry M. Towne, and others. The estimated cost of the group of museums is \$20,000,000.

... The Baroness von Suttner, whose addresses before various conferences and societies since her arrival in this country in June have been heard and applauded by thousands of women and men, was the chief speaker at the suffrage-day meeting of the Tower Hill Conference, Wisconsin, on August 11. The program was arranged by Miss Ada James, president of the Political Equality League, and Miss Gwendolyn Willis, president of the Milwaukee branch of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association. The Baroness believes that the ballot in the hands of women will do much to abolish war and establish perpetual peace.

... Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons on July 25, on the Navy Supply bill, said "he thought there were forces at work which in time would have their effect on the expenditure on armaments and diminish the prospect of war. He hoped that national public opinion would steadily solidify and harden in favor of appeals to another tribunal than that of force. He thought also that the increasing financial interdependence between nations would make itself felt. As armaments increased it would be more and more borne home to people that to use for war the enormous machinery which has been created for war was bound to produce financial catastrophe even in victory."

... A one-page leaflet, issued by the National Peace Council of New Zealand, at Christchurch, gives the British nation's annual expenditure for war (Death) at 72 million pounds, against 19 million pounds for education, science, and art (Life).

... Something of the strength of the opposition to the new military conscription law in Australia may be gathered from the fact that during the year which ended in June last there were over ten thousand prosecutions for non-performance of drills, and that there were at least ten thousand failures to register to commence training in July. Five thousand of these were in Sidney alone. The ten thousand failures to register were of boys who had reached the age of service since the act went into force. Many boys have been imprisoned for declining to submit to military discipline. The Friends and the Socialists especially are carrying on a vigorous campaign for the repeal of the act, though the opposition to it is widespread among the masses of the people.

... At the Fourth of July celebration in London by the American Society, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador, said: "We are on the verge of celebrating a century of unbroken peace between us. The war of 1812 was closed, after a brief and sputtering existence, by the Treaty of Ghent. No man can penetrate the future and declare with certainty, what we hope, that this peace will last through centuries yet unseen. But we know this—only by going dead against the natural aspirations of each of our people, only by sacrificing the dearest and highest aims popularly cherished on either side of the Atlantic, can that century-old peace ever again be broken. Please God, the peace consecrated by time, and by all the good impulses of the great world-wide, English-speaking race will last forever."

... Hon. William L. Scruggs, who died recently at Atlanta, Ga., at the age of seventy, was at one time prominent in international affairs. He had served as Minister to Colombia and afterwards to Venezuela. In 1894 he acted as the legal adviser and special agent of the Venezuelan government in the matter of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, which he succeeded in getting referred to arbitration in 1897.

... It is now expected that the Peace Palace at The Hague will be ready to be opened next year. Holland is also planning to commemorate at the same time the centenary of its foundation as a kingdom. It will be a great year for Holland, and for the world.

... Mr. Thomas E. Green, who has been for ten years a prominent lecturer at the summer Chautauquas of the country, is having unusual success this summer with his lecture, "America, the World's Peacemaker." He has been giving it, generally twice a day, in neighboring towns over the "Chautauqua Belt," to audiences of from two to five thousand. It holds and grips the audiences in a remarkable way, and even the most radical peace arguments and pleas for disarmament are cheered to the echo. The great cause is clearly moving with immense strides among the people.

... The Summer Assembly at Collegeville, Pa., was addressed on August 5th by Rev. Frederick Lynch, of New York, secretary of the Arbitration and Peace Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The attendance was large, especially of clergymen. Mr. Lynch made a strong plea for the entrance of Christ's spirit of love and brotherly kindness into all the relations of the nations with each other, as

it has so largely permeated men's private relations with each other.

... President Butler, of Columbia University, who has been visiting a number of European centers studying in what ways the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace may most wisely and profitably carry on its work, was the guest of Emperor William of Germany at luncheon on August 14.

... The recent death at Denver, Colorado, of Bishop Henry W. Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has removed from us a very able and devoted friend of the cause of international friendship and peace. Bishop Warren had been a vice-president of the American Peace Society for nearly twenty years.

... The designation by President Taft of Secretary of State Knox as special ambassador to represent the United States at the funeral of the late Emperor of Japan this month has given special pleasure at Tokyo, where it is considered "a very exceptional manifestation of high esteem." We hope that the visit of this distinguished official of our Government to Japan may go far to allay the feelings of amazement which the Magdalena Bay resolution adopted by the Senate must have awakened over there.

... At Homburg, Germany, a program was recently drawn up at a meeting presided over by Sir Frank Lascelles, former British ambassador at Berlin, for the conference to be held in London in October for the improvement of the relations between Germany and Great Britain.

... The miserable Tripolitan war still drags on. There have for some weeks been rumors of preliminary negotiations, in Switzerland or somewhere else, with the view of trying to find a basis of agreement which will be honorable to both countries. The powers have brought pressure to bear at Constantinople, and supposedly also at Rome, in the hope of bringing the hostilities to an end. But as yet there is nothing definite to report. The war will, we suppose, end some time.

... At the recent congress of the Federation of Teachers' Societies, held at Chambéry, France, resolutions were adopted expressing approval of the anti-militarist movement, some of the leaders of which are said to have gone to the length of advising desertion from the army, etc. As a result of the action of the Teachers' Congress, the Cabinet has ordered the dissolution of all the teachers' professional syndicates. There are between sixty and seventy of these teachers' organizations, with a total membership of about 50,000. In giving its opinion the Cabinet said: "The educators of the youth of France, in adhering to the anti-patriotic movement, have greatly imperiled the work of the national schools." But anti-militarism, notwithstanding its extremes, has continued to grow stronger and stronger in France, and is certain to continue to do so, in spite of the efforts of the government to suppress it.

... Mr. Carnegie, invited to contribute to the \$10,000 silver service which Pittsburgh proposes to give to the armored cruiser "Pennsylvania," rechristened as the "Pittsburgh," cabled:

"Pittsburgh's triumphs are those of peace. She receives no honor from engines of destruction bearing her name. On the contrary, I feel that she is degraded thereby. I regard the council's contribution of a silver service a wrongful waste of the people's money."

## The Last Message of Frederic Passy to his Co-workers in the Cause of Peace.

(The following letter of Frederic Passy was intended to be given by him as an address at the celebration of his 90th birthday in Paris. Mr. Passy's state of health, however, suddenly became so serious that he was unable to attend the proposed celebration, and the address was given as a letter, and afterwards published in the French journal, *La Paix par le Droit*.—Ed.)

*My Dear Friends:* It is not without emotion, certainly, nor without a feeling of sadness, that I venture to take my place among the speakers on this occasion. This gathering, whatever your kindness may have done to transform it into an ovation, is a farewell meeting. Of all those who are here there are probably very few who will be able again to meet with me. My age, on which you are congratulating me, but whose heavy burden it is not within your power to lighten, is not the age of felicitations and hopes. It is the age of self-collection and resignation.

Cruel trials, such as ought to be spared to old age, by filling my heart with mourning have this very year completed the exhaustion of my strength, and almost up to the last moment I have been afraid that I should not be able to appear here at this hour. But here I am, and almost on my feet. For how long? How many reasons there are for my being silent and shutting myself up within myself! I am not willing to do this. It would be ingratitude and cowardice. I must tell you, and from the very bottom of my heart, how deeply I am touched by your devotion in coming from so many places, not only in France, but also from countries which we persist in calling foreign, to bring me the evidence of your sympathy—sympathy with me personally, I know, on the part of many with whom it has been granted me to labor directly; sympathy with my labors and my studies; with the causes which I have tried to serve, on the part of all. This is a collective manifestation of the élite of the different nations in favor of that high purpose which in spite of opposing currents is bearing the peoples of the world on toward liberty, toward justice, toward mutual respect and peace. It is this community of aspirations which brings us together, and it is this which brings me what you call your homage.

What you are honoring in me, my dear friends, is the singleness and sincerity of my life—that is, the best which you have in yourselves—fidelity to duty, faith in progress, and the noble ambition to assist in lessening the evil which is in the world and increasing the good.

Since I am at that hour when, casting a last look back on the past, one submits his conscience to a careful examination, will you permit me to review rapidly the long journey of my life and see if it is of a nature to encourage or to discourage your efforts and your hopes? You will see that, if one may consider of some account certain services of mine, what I have done is in fact nothing extraordinary; that I have limited myself to taking advantage along the way, with some goodwill, of circumstances and occasions which presented themselves.

I was not destined to be what some have called a utopist, a fanatic, or a revolutionary, and others a prophet and an apostle. What was expected of me, as of many other young men well-born and recommended